Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1783.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE NEW AND REMARKABLE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

MAXIMILIAN,

JOHN J. WHIDBEE, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse & Robert Waln's wharf—her length is 69 feet 6 inches—breadth, 20 feet, 5 inches, depth 8 feet 6 inches, measures 124 65-95 tons, and is completely pierc'd and fitted to carry 14 guns. For terms apply to

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No 166, South Front Street.

Likewise from on board said Schooner,

A Quantity of Peas.

Kiln dryed Indian Meal in barrels, and 439 barrels of Ship Stuff.

ALSO,

120 Tierces of Rice,

Landing from on board the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Hatch.

may 25 4tawtw

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

NORTH AMERICA,

—— BARNES, *Master*,

TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to

Pratt & Kintzing,
No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumblers, Ticklanburghs, Hessens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably fast sailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,

JEREMIAH TATEM, master.

She will sail in ten days—for freght or passage, apply to *JAMES YARD.*
Walnut-street Wharf.

may 23 d10t

For Sale, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master*,

LYING at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.

may 19 §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16 §

CONTRACTS.

THE Managers of the alms house and house of employment, in this city, will receive proposals in writing, to be left at said house on or before Wednesday the 30th instant, from any person or persons, willing to contract for furnishing Fresh Provisions, say, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the use of the poor in said houses for one year: The contract to commence on the first of June ensuing; the meat to be fresh and marketable, and to be supplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in sides or carcases, as required.— Also, for supplying milk for the use of the said poor. The milk to be new, sweet, and unadulterated, and the supply to commence on the 14th of June ensuing.

By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

may 23 dtf

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19. tuthstJe

The Germantown & Reading Turnpike Road

THE Commissioners appointed by the act of General Assembly, entitled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia through Germantown &c. *Give Notice*, that the books are now opened at the City Hall for the purpose of receiving subscriptions under the said act agreeable to their former advertisement and will be continued open from the hours of ten in the morning till two in the afternoon on the 29th and 30th instant.

City-Hall, Monday 28th May, 1798. 3t

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 8. d12s5th 3e.

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L & P one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
4
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks dt15J

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchase money, and fifteen months credit for the other half; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security for the same, on interest, from the day of sale.—All creditors of the said Joshua Townsend are also again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of December last, that being the day of the first sale.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee.

may 14. §3w

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 11.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. GALLATIN said, it was true, that he had conceived the idea of danger from an invasion from Europe, during the present season, was given up. He had drawn this conclusion from the manner in which gentlemen had supported their opinion against his motion to strike out the first section. It was then stated by the gentleman from South Carolina and others, that there existed danger in a certain quarter. The gentleman from South Carolina even pointed out the very individual spot at which the enemy was to land, the route they were to take, and almost every encampment they were to make until they got to the walls of Charleston. When he said he thought the idea of danger from Europe was given up, he did not forget what fell from the Speaker yesterday; but having heard that Gentleman calling *the army of England, the army of America*, and at the same time speaking of falling mountains, unfurled banners &c. he could not conceive him to be serious in any thing he said, and he really had considered the whole of his speech as merely allegorical. But the committee were now told by the gentleman from S. Carolina that there is a probability of an invasion from Europe. If he had said there was a *possibility*, he would not have said it was impossible, as very improbable events sometimes take place; but when the house legislated, they ought not to do it upon possibilities, but upon probabilities, and all that had been said in favour of this bill that was probable, was what had been advanced as to the danger to be apprehended from the West Indies. Every thing else he looked upon as beyond probability.

Mr. G. desired to know upon what this probability of an invasion from Europe lay? He wished, instead of saying that the armament now preparing in France ostensibly against England, might come against this country, to say why they think so? The argument of the gentleman from S. Carolina was of a singular nature; it amounted to this. The French Directory are extremely wise and have the best information relative to England: but it is impossible to succeed in an invasion against this country, therefore the armament must be intended against this country. He must own he was not struck very forcibly by such reasoning. As to the impossibility of invading England, he knew nothing of it. He believed the success of the event would depend upon the resistance made in England; and it appeared to him, from what was taking place there, that they do believe in the possibility of an invasion, and are determined to resist any attack which may be made. But if the principle laid down by the gentleman from S. Carolina, that the Government of France is wise, and have good information, is admitted, they will have the wisdom and information not to attempt impracticabilities, but apply their means to effect objects which will be of service to them. But an invasion of this country could neither be useful to the men in power in that government nor produce the least advantage to the Nation. The resources of that Nation, powerful as it is, do not consist of money, or a great navy, by which to carry on projects at a distance from home. They have men in great abundance, and the Government can lay hold of any thing they please to support them. But we know the situation of their finances; we know they have called for a forced loan in support of the intended invasion against England. They wanted only 40 millions of French livres for that important object, not quite two millions sterling, and were not able to raise it in the usual way. We know that they wanted money from us, and from Hamburg, for the same purpose, and have in fact been trying to raise money every where on the credit of their Dutch rescriptions. Thus situated, Mr. G. asked how gentlemen could imagine that the French could undertake to invade a country like this at 1200 leagues distance from home? No Nation who had not the most extensive resources, both as to money and shipping, could undertake such a project, and it was well known that France is greatly deficient in both, and therefore cannot come with a fleet here.

But supposing France was able to make an attack on this country, he wished to know what was to be her object? Was it to subjugate our country? Suppose they had it in their power to send over and land here an army of 40,000, or of 100,000 men, could it come into the head of any man, that they would be able to subjugate this country? Suppose they were to conquer a part—possessing different manners, and speaking a different language from the people here, they could not expect to become incorporated with the citizens of this country and must finally be expelled. Indeed, it appeared to him that this invasion by the army of England was one of the most extraordinary ideas that ever entered the head of a Politician or Statesman. When it must be seen that England is the object of this armament, as the only enemy France has left; when it must be evident that no greater object can be contemplated by that country than either destroying their rival, or by producing a revolution in the British Government, to secure the stability of their own: to tell the committee, that notwithstanding every appearance to the contrary, these preparations were probably intended against this country, was, to use the language sometimes adopted by the Gentleman from S. Carolina, to presume too far on the credulity of this House.

But is there any reason, from any thing which has taken place betwixt this country and France, to believe that such a design really exists in the French Councils? It had been said that that Government had threatened in with such a nevent. He wished to know us what manner, and how the threat had been made? The only threat which he recollected was the threat made by one of those agents (X, Y or Z he did not recollect which) who said to our Commissioners, "if you do not agree to such and such propositions, we will do—what? Send an army to invade you? No some frigates shall be sent from the West Indies to ravage your coasts." With what design was this threat made?

Mr. HARPER asked whether or not the fate of Venice was mentioned?

Mr. G said, if the gentleman would suffer him to proceed, he would notice what was said respecting Venice also. The design of these agents was evidently to frighten our Commissioners and to extort money from them. But do they threaten them with danger which were improbable? No; they knew if they had done so, our Commissioners would have laughed at them. They therefore, spoke of things which partook of probability.

But those agents reminded our commissioners of the fate of Venice. And are gentlemen afraid of this country experiencing the fate of Venice? Did not these agents, in the same breath that they spoke of the fate of Venice, acknowledge that it was impossible to subjugate this country. Mr. G. quoted that part of the dispatches where these agents asserted to the truth of that position as stated by our envoys.

But it appeared to him that the gentleman from S. Carolina had himself this day, at the same time that he declared the danger existed, concluded that the danger could not exist for this year. For if he apprehended any portion of the army of England would come against this country this season, he certainly would wish for a larger number of men than 10,000; he would have agreed with his colleague (Mr. Sitgreaves) and voted for 20,000. But he says he will not do this, as he does not believe any danger will arise before the next session of Congress, which will require a larger number of men to oppose them than 10,000. Believing with the gentleman from S. Carolina, that no danger was to be expected from Europe, Mr. G. said, he wished to reduce the number to 5,000.

Mr. G. said, he did not intend to have said any thing upon this amendment; but as the gentleman from S. Carolina had dwelt much upon the danger to be apprehended from an invasion from the army of England, he could not refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject. He could not imagine how such an idea could have entered into the head of any gentleman; but since some had brought their minds into such a state as to apprehend such an event, he did not expect that any thing which he could say, would operate upon them; but he expected they must vote in favor of raising the whole of the 20,000 men at once. But as to those who could satisfy themselves that the only danger to be apprehended was from the West Indies, he thought it must be evident that 5,000 men would be sufficient for every purpose to which they could be usefully employed. And it would be perfectly clear that they would only cost the United States half the money.

There were also some gentlemen in the house, Mr. G. said, who, though they did not expect an attack from France at present, expected it whenever a peace shall take place with England; he had himself no such apprehension, as he believed that system of plunder which was occasioned by war would end with war, and as no particular vengeance had been threatened against us, although he did not deny some personal resentment existed between the Executive of that country and that of America; but this being confined to a few individuals was less dangerous in its nature, and would cease whenever the men were out of power. But to those gentlemen, however, he would remark, that the less money we expend in the mean time, the better we shall be prepared to meet danger when it comes.

Mr. DENNIS said, he was one of those who thought, that if that house were to act more, and talk less, it would be more honourable to themselves, and profitable to the country. Under this impression, he had sat with patience to hear gentlemen debate the present subject, without intending to take any part in the discussion. He had heard the gentleman from Pennsylvania, day after day, administer powerful opiates to the committee; but he now begun to think it was time to assist them, and he rose for that purpose.

Were he as confident as the gentleman from Pennsylvania appears to be, that we should be fully adequate to repel every foe who might attack us, without raising any troops for our defence until we shall be engaged in actual war; if he could be satisfied to have some of the states ravaged and plundered, and perhaps many parts of the United States deluged with blood, before we could collect force to repel the enemy, he might acquiesce in the doctrine of that gentleman. But he did not agree with him, that because we cannot effectually guard every part of our coast, that we ought not to guard any part of it; any more than he could agree with him in a similar opinion with respect to the defence of our commerce, but that if we could not protect it effectually, we ought to protect it as far as we are able.

Mr. D. believed this country was in much greater danger of invasion than the gentleman from Pennsylvania was willing to allow. He would not absolutely say we should be invaded, but he thought such an event very probable. We know, said he, that there is a large body of troops collected on the shores of France and a number of ships of the line, and other vessels, adequate to the transportation of a large number of troops. We are told, said he, that these men, and these vessels, are intended for the invasion of England. But was it not known that the French were pursuing two systems? They have not only the invasion, and consequent subjugation of England in view; they have another system, in which he believed they placed more confidence than in the other, which was, to cut off the resources of the British Nation, and how could they more effectually do this than by getting such an influence in this country as should cut off her trade to it?

To wound Great Britain through our sides, Mr. D. said, had been the object of the depredations which France had for a long time committed upon our commerce. The resources of England were got chiefly from this country and the West Indies; and though the force which the French had collected on their shores might not be sufficient for an attack upon England, it might be sufficient for an invasion and subjugation of this country, and by that means, effectually cut off the resources of Great Britain. And what Mr. D. asked, was to prevent this measure from taking place? All agree that the British navy might, if that Nation were disposed to do so, prevent it. But are gentlemen willing to depend upon the British Navy for protection—a Nation, whom, it is frequently said, would rejoice in our destruction—a Nation, whose animosities against us are very great—and who, according to the doctrine of some gentlemen, consider us as the greatest rivals? He believed for himself, that we ought not to repose any confidence in Great Britain, or any other Nation. He believed the time was arrived when we ought to take measures for our own security.

If, said Mr. D. there be any disposition on the part of the British Nation to conciliate the affections of this Nation, with a view of drawing us into an alliance with her, he asked in what way it might be most effectually done? If Great Britain calculated on our friendship, it must be in proportion to our enmity with France, and she will be glad to do any thing, or suffer any thing to be done, which shall have a tendency to produce that enmity? And how could this be more effectually done than by suffering a few French ships, with 30 or 40,000 men, to come out and invade this country? Such an event could not fail to excite the bitterest animosity against the French Nation, which would be equivalent to a friendship for Britain.

If he thought with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that an invasion from Europe was a mere *bugbear*, or *phantom*, and that it was raised merely with a view of getting a standing army, to increase the power of the Executive, he should not have made use of many of the arguments which that gentleman had used. He had not been sparing in his descriptions of the horrors and calamities of war; he had painted them in the most striking colours. And why has he done this? If there be no danger of invasion—if there be no danger of our commercial resources being deranged—if small predatory incursions can only be expected upon our territory—if our duties on imposts and tonnage will encrease, no direct tax can be necessary to support the deficiencies of our revenue, and all the hideous pictures which the gentleman has drawn about the calamities of war, must banish into air. It was because he apprehended an invasion, and a consequent diminution of our resources, that he (Mr. D.) had supported measures of defence, and of revenue to meet the expence of those measures. Was it in order to prevent little predatory incursions, which our militia would be able to repel, that we have so long forborn to protect our commercial rights? Was it for this that we were told, we had better submit to partial losses—that we had better give up the whole of our commerce, than provoke a war? Was this the sort of war of which the gentleman was so much afraid? Was this the danger, to avoid which, it was proposed to give up the whole of our carrying trade to a nation against which gentlemen have so great an enmity? Certainly not.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania tells the committee, that though he is against raising an army at present, if the territory should be invaded, he would then not be for raising a partial army, but an army adequate to our defence. The gentleman may believe this at present; he would not say that he had not confidence in the declaration; but, from his experience of that gentleman's mode of creeping out of any promises which he had made, induced him to believe, that if a foreign army was in the heart of the country, he would still find some arguments against raising a standing army.

Gentlemen continually insist upon it, that unorganized and undisciplined as they are, our militia are able to defend us against the most powerful army that can be brought against us. So great is their objection to a standing army, and their apprehension of Executive patronage, that they are afraid of even raising 10,000 men, lest they should destroy the liberties of the people, in spite of all the militia in the country.

Mr. D. concluded by saying, that there was great danger in conceiving ourselves too secure. He believed we had resources which if called forth, would enable us to defend ourselves against the world; but if we declined to use them, and rely for defence upon a disorganized militia, this security might be fatal to us. Indeed all the arguments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania went to shew rather an extreme jealousy of our own government than any apprehensions from a foreign foe. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be negatived.

Mr. BROOKS hoped the motion would not prevail, for as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has declared that he is against the bill altogether, it might be expected that he would do all in his power to make it ineffectual.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said that there is not the least danger of war, and therefore it is not necessary to raise 10,000 men. He was a little surprized, after that gentleman had declared day after day, that if such and such measures were taken, they would involve the country in war, and those measures had been agreed upon, that he should now say there is no danger of war. He says that France can have no idea of subjugating a country so capable of defence as we are; but the gentleman seemed to have forgotten what had been said about the division of opinion in this country, upon which he supposed the French principally relied. He hoped France was mistaken in her expectations on this subject; yet, if she only sent 10,000 men against us, he should wish the country to be in a situation to receive them. If France was persuaded, that the moment her standard was erected on our shores, one half the people would flock to it, she might be induced to send out an army against us; and if so, he wished to have 10,000 men in aid of our militia, to meet them. He supposed the most effectual way of preventing any attack was to shew ourselves ready to resist it whenever it comes.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania was most fruitful in resources. When he is defeated in one point, he takes up another, and meets you on every side. But amongst all the extraordinary things he said was, that because the French had different habits, and spoke a different language from the people of this country, they were not likely to obtain any permanent interest here. He did not think there was any weight in this remark; he did not think the French manners and the French language were so very obnoxious to the people of this country as they were represented; he believed the difference betwixt the gentleman himself and those manners and that language, would not be found very great.

Mr. B. said he would not detain the committee longer, because he was confident the motion would not be agreed to. He had himself been always in favour of raising 20,000 men, but upon the select committee he was induced to agree to 10,000, from the consideration that the President would have the power of calling out and organizing 20,000 militia.

Mr. MACON said, if gentlemen were determined to have war at any rate, they had better to bring forward at once a proposition to that effect; but whilst we are in possession

of peace, and there is no propoſition to break it, he wiſhed to act as in a ſtate of peace.—Gentlemen had ſpoken of the true touchſtone, and of parties; the true diſtinction of party in that houſe ſeemed to be, that certain gentlemen are determined to take every means which leads to expence and patronage, and others are as determined in oppoſing that expence and that patronage. He belived this was in Congreſs the true criterion of party — Therefore when augmentations of our military force were contemplated, it was ſhewn to the Houſe where they were to be employed, and the propriety of the increaſe was teſted by the neceſſity which was ſhewn for them; but now, becauſe the French government, or ſomebody for them, has ſaid ſome fooliſh things, an army is to be raiſed, without ſaying how, or where it is to be employed. Is there, ſaid Mr. M. a man in the country, who is not blinded by party ſpirit, who can believe that the French government knew any thing of the unauthorized converſations held with our Commiſſioners in Paris? Is there an American who believes that one half the people of this country are devoted to France? It could not be believed.

If the people of Charleſton, or any other place, think themſelves in danger, he was willing to let them have as many troops as they aſked for; but, as had been ſtated, 5000 were a greater number than had been ſhewn to be neceſſary. He was oppoſed to the bill altogether, as he ſaw no neceſſity for it. He believed if any nation choſe to make an attempt to land men in this country, the militia would be able to kill them as faſt as they could be brought. He hoped never again to ſee what he ſaw in the late war—American armed againſt American. If ever we were again called to arms, he truſted there would be but one ſentiment in America, as to the propriety or juſtice of the cauſe in which we fight.

Gentlemen talked loudly about the Independence of the country, as if they were the ſole guardians of it. Could it be ſuppoſed that men who had fought to gain that independence, would now be more willing than they who had taken no part in the conteſt, to relinquiſh the prize to any Nation? It could not be ſuppoſed. Nor could he believe with the gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Dayton) that the Army of England could be intended for this country. He underſtood that Army was propoſed to be ſent over to England in open boats, which gentlemen would not contend could bring them hither. He believed that it was not proper on this, or on any occaſion, where danger was apprehended, to ſhew a diſtruſt of our countrymen, from any difference of political opinion which may exiſt amongſt them; for, whatever may be their variance in that reſpect whenever an enemy appears, they will unite in repelling him. As to what had been ſaid about the ſubjugation of this country, it was idle. He did not believe that all the powers of Europe united could ſubjugate the United States. He ſhould be in favor of 5,000 men, becauſe they would only coſt half the expence of 10,000.

The queſtion for ſtriking out 20,000 to inſert 5,000, was put and negatived 47 to 41

The queſtion now returned upon ſtriking out 20,000 to inſert 10,000.

Mr. N. SMITH hoped this amendmen would not be agreed to. It was contemplated, when this reduction was propoſed, that the power ſhould be given to the Preſident for three years; but it was now reſtricted to the receſs of Congreſs. He did not himſelf think that at preſent there was any danger of an invaſion, nor did he believe that imminent danger of an invaſion would exiſt, whilſt the war continued betwixt France and England; but, whenever a peace ſhall take place betwixt thoſe two powers, the queſtion ought then to be taken whether this country ought not immediately to go into preparations for war, and if Congreſs were not in ſeſſion at the time, the Preſident ought to have the power of determining this queſtion. It will depend on ſeveral circumſtances—on what kind of Peace was made—upon what ground parties ſtood when peace was made—on the ſituation of France at the time—on what kind of men are in power—on the ſituation of this country—on what is the ſtate of parties here at the time—what is the number of thoſe who are oppoſed to the government—how many there are of thoſe who wiſh to lull the reſt to ſleep—and what is the amount of ſpies in the country. All theſe will be important conſiderations to be decided at the time, and if it ſhall then appear that imminent danger does exiſt, will 20,000 men be too large a number to raiſe? He believed not.

Another conſideration of great importance was, the language which the houſe would hold to Europe in adopting this amendment. It is ſaid, that in caſe of invaſion, war, of imminent danger, 20,000 men will be too many to be raiſed; we will only raiſe 10,000. He did not think ſuch language the moſt proper on ſuch an occaſion,

If the French invade this country, it muſt be with a view to ſubjugate it; and if ſo, it muſt be done through the medium of a Revolution; and if the ſtate of parties at the time authoriſes an expectation of ſucceſs, we may expect them here. And though he believed, with other gentlemen on this floor, that there is no danger of an invaſion at preſent, it was becauſe he believed the opinions frequently expreſſed in this houſe by the gentleman from Pennſylvania and others, were not very prevalent out of doors. If they were, he ſhould count upon nothing leſs than Revolution and Subjection. To provide for the raiſing of leſs than 20,000 men, would in his opinion, rather invite attack, than ſerve to repel it; and as the men would not be raiſed, except they were wanted, there could be no reaſonable heſitation about the matter.

The queſtion for ſtriking out 20,000, and inſerting 10,000, was put and carried, 54 votes being in favour of it.

The queſtion next came upon agreeing to the ſection propoſed by the ſelect committee, for authorizing the Preſident, from time to time, as he ſhall deem it neceſſary, to call forth in rotation ſuch portions, not exceeding at any one time the number of 20,000 men of the detachments of the militia of the United States, authorized by the act of the 24th June laſt, as may be conveniently muſtered together, and cauſe them to be trained and diſciplined by their proper officers, either in their reſpective States, or in one corps, to be drawn from two or more adjoining States, for a term not exceeding for which time the officers and men ſhall be conſidered as in actual ſervice and be paid and governed accordingly.

After ſome diſcuſſion, in which conſtitutional objections were urged againſt this proviſion, the committee roſe without taking a queſtion upon it, and the houſe adjourned till Monday.

WILLIAM MEREDITH,

Attorney at Law.

HAS Removed to No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet, where Titles to Real eſtates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared. may 22 3aw3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *May* 29.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Pott's Town and its vicinity, in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, on Saturday the 12th of May, 1798,—SAMUEL BAIRD in the chair,—JOSEPH POTTS, jun. Secretary;—the following reſolutions were unanimonſly agreed to:

Having contemplated, with anxious ſolicitude and approbation, the repeated efforts made by the Executive, to terminate the differences between this country and the French Republic; and having obſerved, with aſtoniſhment and indignation, that thoſe advances towards a reconciliation, have not only met with pointed neglect and indignity, but that infamous attempts have been made to corrupt the integrity of our government, and to ſubvert the happineſs and independence of our country;—

Therefore,

Reſolved, That the preſent intereſting criſis imperiouſly demands that the government ſhould be fully aſſured of the unlimited confidence and ſupport of its conſtituents.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an addreſs to be preſented to the Preſident, expreſſive of the foregoing ſentiments, and aſſuring him of our firm determination to ſupport the government of our choice in every meaſure it may deem neceſſary to maintain the rights, honor, and independence of our country.

Whereupon, John Brooke, Robert E. Hobart, Bartholomew Wamback, Henry Miſſimer, and Francis R. Potts, were appointed, who reported the following addreſs, which was unanimouſly adopted.

The People of Pott's Town and its vicinity, in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania,

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

WE have been accuſtomed to obſerve in ſilence, though not with indifference, thoſe political occurrences which affect the happineſs and proſperity of our country. The preſent eventful criſis, however, impoſes on us a new duty, and we comply with its obligation with cheerfulneſs in expreſſing to you, the firſt officer of our government, thoſe ſentiments with which we are at preſent actuated.

We aſſure you, therefore, that we have cordially approved of the firm, yet temperate ſyſtem adopted by the Executive in its intercourſe with the government of the French Republic. With anxious ſolicitude we have awaited the event of theſe overtures dictated by a ſpirit of dignified forbearance and conducted with the firmneſs of conſcious integrity, which have been made with a view to an amicable adjuſtment of the differences between the two countries.—But, Sir, though we deſired an adjuſtment upon terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the United States, upon thoſe terms only we deſired it, and we have ſeen, with inexpreſſible indignation, the infamous attempts which have been made upon the integrity of our government, by threatening the peace and happineſs of our country, unleſs preſerved at the price of national degradation.

With the virtuous ſpirit, therefore, of Republicans, we join, we truſt, the general voice, in rejecting with diſdain the ignominious alternative; reſolved to preſerve inviolate, at the ſacrifice, if neceſſary, of property and life, the honor and independence of our country, and to leave them unſullied, a ſacred depoſit with our poſterity.

While a review of the meaſures of your adminiſtration impreſſes us with a ſenſe of your wiſdom and firmneſs, it inſpires us with a confidence that you will not ſurrender any of the rights of the nation, and that its intereſt and happineſs will ſtill continue the object of your meritorious exertions.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the foregoing addreſs be ſigned by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded to John Chapman and Samuel Sitgreaves, Eſquires, Repreſentatives in Congreſs from this diſtrict, to be by them preſented to the Preſident of the United States.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Chairman.

Atteſt,

JOSEPH POTTS, jun. Secretary.

—

ANSWER.

To the People of Pott's Town and its vicinity, in the county of Montgomery, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

WE live in times, when it is almoſt impoſſible to obſerve with indifference, or in ſilence, thoſe political occurrences, which affect the happineſs and proſperity of our country.

The cordial approbation and reſpect you avow of the firm and temperate ſyſtem, adopted by the Executive authority of government, in its intercourſe with the government of the French Republic, is very ſatisfactory: You deſired an adjuſtment upon terms compatible with the honor and dignity of the United States, and upon theſe terms only: You have ſeen, with inexpreſſible indignation, the infamous attempts which have been made upon the integrity of our government, by threatening the peace and happineſs of your country, unleſs preſerved at the price of national degradation: You reſolve to preſerve inviolate, at the ſacrifice of life and property, the honor and independence of your country, and to leave them unſullied, a ſacred depoſit with poſterity: and in declaring theſe ſentiments to the world, you have deſerved well of your country.

Your confidence, that I will not ſurrender the rights of the nation, ſhall not be betrayed: If the nation were capable of ſuch a ſurrender, which it is not, ſome other hand muſt affix the ſignature to the ignominious deed.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, 25th May, 1798.

—

IN purſuance of a notification, publiſhed in ſeveral newſpapers, requeſting the inhabitants of Berks County, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to aſſemble and take into conſideration the propriety of addreſſing the Preſident of the United States on the preſent alarming ſituation of the country; a very large number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the County, met at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Reading, on Thurſday the 17th day of May, 1798; and appointed

JACOB RUSH, *Eſqr. Chairman.*

JACOB HUBLEY, *Eſqr. Secry.*

—

Immediately after the Chairman had taken his ſeat and the meeting was opened, the following addreſs, ſigned by JOHN MOORE, and JOHN POTTER, in behalf of 115 Young Men of the County, who marched in military proceſſion to this meeting, was preſented:

To the CHAIRMAN,

At a moment when we view the preſent alarming ſituation of a country that our forefathers ventured their lives to ſettle and cultivate, the freedom and liberties of which were ſince obtained by the blood of our neareſt and deareſt connections, we aſk, Sir, ſhall we ſit down cooly and ſee thoſe dear-bought rights trampled on by foreign powers? No, Sir, that ſpirit ſhewn by our anceſtors, ſtill reigns in the breaſts of their ſons—and we *here* ſtep forward, though young and unexperienced, to offer our lives and ſervices in ſupport of the laws and liberties of our Country.

(Signed) JOHN MOORE, *Chairman.*
JOHN POTTER, *Secretary.*

Reading, May 17, 1798.

—

Which being read, it was moved and reſolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Young Men for the foregoing addreſs.

The following reſolutions were then unanimouſly adopted, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, expreſſive of the confidence of this meeting in his wiſdom, patriotiſm, and integrity, and of their approbation of the wiſe and equitable meaſures adopted by the Executive of the United States with reſpect to foreign nations, particularly in negociation with the French Republic.

Reſolved, That George Ege, Eſqr. Gen. Jacob Bower, Col. John Myer, Capt. Peter Nagle, and Daniel Clymer, be a committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The Committee having retired for a ſhort time, returned with the Addreſs, which being read, was unanimouſly adopted, and heartily approved of; and

Reſolved, That the Addreſs preſented by the Committee aforeſaid be ſigned by the Chairman and Secretary, in behalf of the meeting, and be tranſmitted to JOSEPH HEISTER, Eſqr. to be by him preſented to the Preſident of the United States.

Signed in behalf of the meeting.

JACOB RUSH, *Chairman.*

Atteſt, JACOB HUBLEY, *Sec'ry.*

—

IN purſuance of a notification publiſhed in ſeveral newſpapers, requeſting the inhabitants of Berks County in the ſtate of Pennſylvania to aſſemble and take into conſideration the propriety of addreſſing the Preſident of the United States, on the preſent alarming ſituation of the Country; a very large number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the County met at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Reading, on Thurſday the 17th day of May, 1798, and unanimouſly reſolved that the following Addreſs be preſented

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

SIR,

THE intereſting criſis to which the United States are at laſt driven by the rapacity, wickedneſs, and ambition of the French Government, calls loudly and explicitly upon us to unite in defence of our country; and by diſplaying that unanimity to the world, to convince our enemies, that the people are not *divided* from their Government.

There remains not the leaſt doubt that their project of plundering this part of the globe, is very much ſtrengthened by the fallacious idea that the Executive of the United States hath contravened the wiſhes and ſentiments of the people at large in his intercourſe with foreign nations.

To repel this falſe and miſchievous calumny as far as lies in our power, by bearing a public and unequivocal teſtimony in favour of your Adminiſtration, and eſpecially in behalf of the late attempt to negociate a treaty of peace with the French Nation, is both our motive and apology for intruding on you with this Addreſs.

If our ſituation has become in any degree ſerious or alarming, we are highly gratified in the reflection it has not proceeded from any want of temperate and judicious meaſures, on your part to prevent it.

The relative conduct of the United States and of France, at this eventful period, muſt, form a ſtriking contraſt, in the judgment of the candid and diſcerning part of mankind; and hiſtory will hereafter be at a loſs which to admire moſt, the impudent profligacy and exorbitant demands of the French, in order to plunge us into war, or the anxious and unremitted efforts of the United States to avoid it. While we thus expreſs *our* unreſerved approbation of the conduct of the firſt Magiſtrate, we cannot omit the opportunity of declaring, that we have the moſt entire confidence in your wiſdom, integrity, and political fortitude; and that we truſt, by the bleſſings of Heaven, upon the Executive and Legiſlative Councils of our country, aided by the patriotiſm of the People, we ſhall be enabled to ſupport our independence, in defiance of an enemy, who not only ſpurns at our miniſters of peace, but openly avows an intention of compelling us to yield the laſt farthing; if in their boundleſs ambition they ſhall think proper to aſk it.

Signed in behalf of the meeting,

(Signed) JACOB RUSH, *Chairman.*

Atteſt, JACOB HUBLEY, *Sec'ry.*

—

To the Inhabitants of Berks County, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE publick and unequivocal teſtimony you offer, in favour of my Adminiſtration, eſpecially in the late attempt, to negociate a treaty of peace with the French Nation, deſerves my thanks.

I think with you that hiſtory will hereafter be at a loſs, which to admire moſt, the anxious and unremitted efforts of the United States to avoid war, or thoſe of the French to plunge us into it.

Your approbation and confidence are equally encouraging, and I truſt with you, that by the bleſſings of Heaven, on the Legiſlative and Executive Councils of our Country, ſupported by the patriotiſm of the People, we ſhall be enabled to preſerve our Independence. JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1798.

—

READING, May 14, 1798.

To his Excellency JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the United States.*

SIR,

AT a moment when addreſſes of approbation are iſſuing from ſo many towns, and from almoſt every ſtate in the Union, we ſhould deem ourſelves in ſome degree culpable, were we to withhold from merit the juſt reward of thanks and applauſe; which in our opinion every man is entitled to, from the meaneſt cottager, up to the firſt magiſtrate, who is ſo fortunate as to render diſtinguiſhed ſervices to his country.

We the ſubſcribers, young men of this Borough, having caught the glorious flame of the metropolis, are ambitious to emulate ſo noble an example; and though few in number, we truſt our offering will not be unacceptable.

We are too much engaged in buſineſs, and too young to be competent judges of all the meaſures of government; but there are *ſome* ſo obviouſly juſt, that even *we* are able to perceive their propriety and wiſdom: of this deſcription is the pacific meaſure, in order to preſerve a good underſtanding with the French Nation, and to avert their hoſtile views from our country. We have been witneſſes of her injuſtice to other powers, we now feel it ourſelves.

We have ſeen her at home, overturning the immenſe fabric of a deſpotic and corrupt monarchy, and erecting upon the ruins of it, a republic ſtill more deſpotic and corrupt: in the progreſs of this vaſt revolution. all the bands of ſociety have been looſened; and every principle, human and divine, has been trampled in the duſt.

However, Sir, we are determined to ſhew them, and the whole world, that we prefer the Religion and Laws of our forefathers to their new fangled doctrines; and that we will oppoſe, to the utmoſt of our power, their tyrannical demands, and every attack, upon our liberty as ſecured to us, by our noble and excellent Conſtitution. As a pledge, Sir, of our ſincerity, we hereby make you a voluntary tender of our beſt ſervices, for the ſafety of our common country, whenever it ſhall pleaſe you to demand them.

Accept, Sir, our ardent wiſhes for your happineſs and welfare.

Signed by one hundred and fifteen young men.

To the Young Men of the Borough of Reading, in Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Addreſs, adopted under the auſpices and with the expreſs approbation of your fathers, is moſt affecting to me.—Upon your own principle you are entitled to thanks and applauſe; the reſpect you avow to the young men of Philadelphia has been well merited.

Thoſe muſt be young, indeed, who are not competent judges of the preſent ſtate of their country, and cannot ſee the road of honor, virtue and patriotiſm.

The voluntary tender of your beſt ſervices, for the ſafety of our common country, does you honor, and will receive its applauſe,

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 24th, 1798.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

A Liſt of Blanks and Prizes.

166th Day's Drawing—February 3.

No.	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
376		10870		23869		34173	x
533		995		917	x	304	
539		11313		24101		591	25
890	x	12618		258	x	954	x
1361		831		408		35935	
641		13112		25118		36286	x
2017	x	381		537		38372	
344		878		582		815	
871	x	15683		583		928	
954		995		846		39249	
3263		15780	x	875		639	
476	x	819		26095	x	749	
658		883	x	199		842	
926		16166		453	x	961	
4023	x	477		586		992	
317		17413	x	937	x	40137	
772		668		962	x	553	
819	x	669		27166	20	42156	x
5447	20	18252		377		530	
747		397		480	x	997	
889		404		571		43468	
6635		390	x	987		44318	
7537	x	792	x	28401		802	x
824	x	19250		473		45513	x
8021		321	x	734		46267	x
054		445	50	29429		553	
344		783		30099		726	
971		20315		590		997	
9115		754		595	x	47040	
167		21012	x	953	x	48062	
627	x	857		31032	x	124	
776	x	771	x	677		215	
10223		807	x	732		642	
323		957	x	745		49060	x
354		22365		32071	x	421	
525	x	577		241	x		
569	x	23132	20	33018			
690		660	x	996	50		

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

CADIZ, March 8.

Lord St. Vincent, whom we ſuppoſed had returned to Liſbon, is at this moment, with 12 ſhips of the line, at anchor in the road of Jeremie, a few leagues to the ſouth of Cape Spartel, and conſequently ſo ſituated, as to form a junction with the remainder of the Engliſh fleet, which at preſent blockades Cadiz, profiting himſelf by the ſame wind, which will facilitate the ſailing of our fleet. However, notwithſtanding the ſituation of Lord St. Vincent, our fleet is determined to ſail with the firſt fair wind, it has proviſions for four months.

The fleet which blockades us, is always in ſight of the port, one of their advice boats is continually hovering about, in order to diſcover what is paſſing here.

—

MADRID, March 14.

Sequi, the commiſſioner of the French Directory, has found ſome difficulties attending the miſſion with which he is charged that he did not expect. It appears that he cannot approach the Prince of Peace ſo often as he wiſhes, and that it was not without ſome difficulty, that he was enabled to ſend off the courier which he has diſpatched for Paris within theſe few days.—Thoſe who wiſh abſolutely to divine that which is not confided to them, pretend to ſay, that there is ſomething more than coolneſs exiſts between the commiſſioner and the ambaſſador of the French republic. However, be it as it may, it is certain that it will not be long before Sequi departs for France.

—

HAMBURGH, March 15.

Twenty barrels filled with ſilver have lately arrived here from England, and is ſaid to be deſtined for Vienna—We underſtand that a ſecond remittance, of the like kind, will ſoon arrive.

Many people pretend to ſay, that we ſhall be brought under the yoke of a great power.

So far, however, nothing has tranſpired, that can afford the leaſt foundation to ſo diſagreeable a report.

—

PARIS, March 27.

By another arret, of the 26th Ventoſe, (15th March) the commune of Bergerac has been declared in a ſtate of ſiege, The true motives which have produced this arret are, that the partizans of royalty have endeavoured to miſlead the public mind, and have planned troubles, which they intended to bring forth at the enſuing elections, by ſending ſecret agents among the inhabitants of the country. cauſing the deluded farmers to ſign a defamatory libel againſt the conſtituted authorities of the department; that the malevolent of that commune, have determined to carry the rallying ſtandard, and have reſolved to chooſe the officers of the National guard, from among the enemies of the government; in fine, that they are leagued with thoſe of Bourdeaux, the conſequences of which it is impoſſible to foreſee.

By another arret of the 28th Ventoſe, (17th March) the Executive directory has appointed citizen Lecarlier, adminiſtrator of the department of L'Aiſne. to be commiſſary of the government, near the army of the French republic in Switzerland. Citizen Mengaud, charge d'affairs of the republic at Baſle, and citizen Mangouret, reſident of the republic at Valais, will conform themſelves to the inſtructions which citizen Lecarlier ſhall give them, in conſequence of thoſe which he will receive from the executive directory.

A report has prevailed for theſe few days paſt, and is generally credited, that the French fleet which ſailed from Corfu, compoſed of 40 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and having 4,000 men on board, has arrived at Syracuſe in Sicily.

—

BATAVIAN CONSTITUTION.

Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to the Preſident of the Executive Directory—2 Germinal [March 22].

Citizen Preſident, I this inſtant receive intelligence, that the plan of a conſtitution, preſented to the conſtituent aſſembly, of the Batavian people, has juſt been definitively adopted.

(Signed)

CH. MAN. TALLYRAND.

—

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

March 23.

Gauthier (of Calvados) ſtates; in a motion of order, the neceſſity of organizing ſpeedily, eſtabliſhments for public inſtruction, eſpecially with reſpect to morals, which is called for from all quarters. He concludes by propoſing that all ſubjects not urgent be adjourned for one month, and that the committee of public inſtruction be heard every other day. The council adopt the propoſition.

—

RASTADT, March 15.

Anſwer of the French miniſters, to the laſt note of the deputation of the Empire dated the 11th inſt.

The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic, have always thought, that the deputation of the Empire, convinced of the neceſſity of a fixed and invariable limit between the two countries, would accede to a propoſition which private intereſts and ſubordinate paſſions alone could have delayed.

They ſee with pleaſure, in the reſolution of the 11th March, (22d Ventoſe), of which the Imperial miniſter has communicated to them a copy, annexed to his own note. that their hope was not without foundation.

It is now that it will be poſſible to begin to labour more efficaciouſly for the happineſs of the people, ſince it is poſſible, immediately, and without impediment, to ſet about preventing the evils of war, by the ſpeedy concluſion of a ſtable peace, of which the firſt effects will be, the retreat of the troops into the interior.

To accelerate this great work, it is ne-

ceſſary to fix the manner of the indemnity for ſuch of the ſtates as have loſt by the ceſſion of the left bank of the Rhine. The miniſters of the French Republic find the baſis of ſuch indemnity in the ſecularizations.

The deputation of the empire will early convince itſelf, that this baſis is as neceſſary as that which has already been accepted, reſpecting the ſettlement of boundaries.—It would be ſuperfluous to remark that it is not neceſſary, at preſent, to examine what ſtates have a right to indemnity, nor to preſent a ſtatement of the objects which may be applied to theſe indemnities. It is improper and impoſſible to think of the application of a principle, until the principle be generally acknowledged

It is then only, that an anſwer will be proper to the articles annexed to the notes of the 3d March of which ſeveral are in effect admiſſible.

Raſtadt, 25d Veutoſe, (March 13.)

(Signed)

TRILHARD & BONNIER.

The principle of ſecularization contained in the anſwer of the French miniſters, will cauſe, it is feared, a ſchiſm in the deputation of the empire.

BERLIN, February 23.

The king has lately created a commiſſion of finance compoſed of the miniſters of ſtate Shulenbourg, Kehnot, Heinitz and Struenſee, three men hitherto regarded as the worthy pupils of Frederick II. underſtanding well the true intereſt of the ſtate, and having always ſacrificed their private intereſt for the general welfare!

MILAN, March 1.

The following are the details of the diſturbance in the garriſon of Mantua. The 23d Pluviose in the morning, the inhabitants of Mantua, remarked an extraordinary movement in the French garriſon. Theſe troops aſſembled ſuddenly at the Place d'armes, with four pieces of cannon, lighted match, arms and baggage; and there took up a line of march to quit the city, declaring that they intended to return to France to demand their pay, of which they had not received a farthing for four months paſt. General Miollis immediately ordered all the gates to be ſhut, and ſent his aid-de-camps to quiet the ſoldiers; but it was not until after much remonſtrance, that they conſented to remain, on condition that their pay ſhould be given to them the next day. The adminiſtration, upon a written requiſition of gen. Miollis, immediately ordered a forced loan of four hundred thouſand livres. After emptying all the public cheſts and applying to the capitaliſts and perſons in affluent circumſtances, they at length raiſed the neceſſary ſum, by the time appointed. They alſo put in requiſition five thouſand ſhirts and ſix thouſand pair of ſhoes, of which the French troops were totally deſtitute.

March 13.

Our executive directory has publiſhed two letters of general Berthier. The firſt contains the declaration of the French government in favor of the Venetian patriots, who wiſh to ſettle upon the territory of France. The ſecond ſays, that according to the demarcation of limits, which will ſhortly take place between the Roman and Ciſalpine republics, the latter will have Saint Leon and the town of Peſara, ſo that the two republics will be ſeparated by a line drawn on the heights between Paſſaro and Fano. This ceſſion will be made upon condition that the Ciſalpines will keep the two places in queſtion in the beſt ſtate of defence.

Letters from Genoa ſay, that the French troops in that city, amounting to two thouſand men, have left it for this place.—The Ligurian government has determined to build two ſhips of the line and four frigates.

The number of imperial troops increaſes daily at Pavia, and ſeven battalions more, whoſe deſtination is not known, are expected.

French and Ciſalpine regiments continue to paſs through Bologna, as well as tranſports of ammunition, deſtined for the ci-devant eſtates of the church.

FRANKFORT, March 16.

Letters from Vienna ſay, that the new raiſing of troops which is about taking place in Auſtria, will amount to 80,000 men. It is confirmed that the imperial troops will remain for the preſent, upon the war eſtabliſhment.

According to letters of the 15th March, the Hanſe towns of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh, have delivered to the deputation of the empire, a memorial in which they aſk the continuance of their political exiſtence and an abſolute neutrality for their commerce, during the wars which may in future take place.

HEAD-QUARTERS, BERNE, March 15.

General Brune, commander in chief of the French troops in Helvetia.

Whereas a large number of citizens of the different cantons of Helveria, expreſſed to me their deſire to ſee the eſtabliſhment of a republic one and indiviſible, democratic and repreſentative, which ſhould be compoſed of the country of Vaud and the four juriſdictions; of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwicks; of Geſenay and the Upper Country [a part of the Canton of Bern ſo called] of the Canton of Fribourg and the diſtricts of Morat and Nidau, I have taken under conſideration the motives of their demand, and found it well adapted to the principles of liberty, and to the local ſituation, ſince a republic compoſed of all the ſpecified territories, might freely govern herſelf after her own laws and enjoy the advantages of an alliance with the French republic. Therefore it is hereby directed:

I. The repreſentatives of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwicks; of the Upper Country and Geſenay; of the Canton of Fribourg and the diſtricts of Morat and Nidau ſhall meet, without delay, in the city of Lauſanne, and join the repreſentatives of the country of Vaud, in order to partake, by legiſlation, in the government of the *Rhodanian* republic. The diſtricts, that have not yet choſen their electors or repreſentatives ſhall without delay proceed to the election, in the ſame manner as it has been done in the country of Vaud.

II. *Rhodania* conſiſts of five cantons, viz. 1. Leman, comprehending the country of Vaud and the four juriſdictions; Lauſanne, chief place. 2. Sarine and Croye, comprehending the ci-devant Canton of Fribourg, and the diſtrict of Morat and Nidau: Payerne, chief place. 3. The Upper Land; Thun, chief place. 4. Valais; Sion, chief place. 5. Teſino, comprehending the ci devant Italian Bailiwicks; Locarno, chief place.

III. The republic of Rhodonia has a legiſlative body compoſed of 72 members, divided into two councils, the ſenate of 24 members, and the great council of 48. The Canton of Leman ſends 18 deputies; Sarine and Croye, 18; Upper Land, 12; Valais, 12; and Teſino, 12.

IV. It has an executive directory compoſed of five members.

V. Lauſanne is the ſeat of the legiſlative body and of the directory, who may however, within ſix months, definitively determine which place ſhall be the ſeat of government.

VI. The legiſlative body ſhall meet on the 5th Germinal (March 25.) They may deliberate, as ſoon as there are 25 members preſent in the great council, and 13 in the ſenate. Both councils ſhall be every two years renewed by halves, viz. every year twenty four members go out of the great council, and thirteen out of the ſenate.

VII. The directory ſhall enter into council on the 15th Germinal (March 30.) It is not neceſſary to be married or a widower to be eligible for a place in the directory.

VIII. There ſhall be in each town or chief commune a municipality of which the ſub-prefect ſhall be preſident. The municipalities ſhall watch for the ſafety of the property belonging to the communes.

IX. The indemnities granted to the conſtituted authorities ſhall be at the charge of the public treaſury.

X. The plan of a conſtitution adopted in the Canton of Leman, formerly called Pays de Vaud, ſhall ſerve as a guide, except as to ſuch points as are contrary to the preſent regulations. Nevertheleſs, the legiſlative body ſhall without delay, limit the power of apprehending, given to the national prefects.

XI. The legiſlative body ſhall introduce the trial by juries, in criminal caſes. It may proceed to a reviſion of the conſtitution within two years, provided that the changes be ſubmitted to the ſanction of the primary aſſemblies.

The cuſtoms and habits favorable to morality and liberty, religious opinions and worſhip ſhall be reſpected. The legiſlative body ſhall ſet the example of that reſpect.

(Signed) BRUNE.

FRENCH GRATITUDE.

REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

Speech of the Preſident of the National Convention of France to the Venetian Ambaſſador in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

"Governed by a wiſe conſtitution, directed ſolely by the principles of Juſtice and Reaſon, and the pureſt maxims of morality, France is on the point of enjoying the objects of her wiſhes, Liberty, Equality and Union. France always great, will reply to generous proceedings by proceedings equally generous. When on all ſides our riſing republic was aſſailed in its cradle, and the event appeared to be uncertain, the Venetian Senate not content with keeping within the bounds of neutrality, received *with diſtinction* the Envoy of the French Republic. We love to talk of and publiſh our *Gratitude*. The meaſure was ſo much the more noble, as it expoſed our *faithful ally* to much embarraſſment. France under a deſpotic yoke *might be* ungrateful and treacherous, but France reſtored to Freedom, becomes a Republic, which cannot be otherwiſe than grateful. Tell your nation that ſhe may number among the *moſt pure and zealous of her allies* the French Republic. Holland, comprized in our treaty with Spain, proves that we do not *forget* our allies."

This was the language of France in 1795. Every body knows the reſt. Within *two years* this faithful ally, this ancient Republic, was bartered and ſwapped away to the Emperor of Germany.

American Reader!—pauſe here!

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 24.

The rain which fell yeſterday, was accompanied with more ſevere thunder and lightening than has been witneſſed ſince the warm ſeaſon commenced—the dwelling-houſe of Mr. B. Joy, in Newbury-ſtreet, was ſtruck by the lightening in two or three different directions, and the interior conſiderably damaged; the ſchr. Federal George, lying at the head of Long-Wharf, had her main-top-maſt cut away, and her mainmaſt ſhivered to pieces. Theſe are all the accidents we have heard of, though it is probable many more happened.

Joſiah Quincy, Eſq. is appointed to deliver the Town-Oration, on the 4th July.

BALTIMORE, May 26.

Extract of a letter from capt. Liddle, of the ſchooner Beaufort, dated at ſea, 20th April, 1798.

"This morning, in lat. 21, 38, long. 70, 16, E. at break of day a French privateer appeared on my lee bow, which gave chaſe to me. I ſet all the ſail that lay in my power to get away from her, but it was to no purpoſe, for the wind was light and my veſſel deep loaded ſo that the enemy came up with me very ſhortly, and continued firing all the time; at laſt I hove to and let him come up, which he did, ſtill continuing firing. As ſoon as ſhe came up his orders were, "Get out your boat you American b—— and come on board with your papers" which I did. As ſoon as I came on board the captain of the privateer gave orders that I ſhould be tied to one of the guns and given four dozen laſhes. There were a number of Engliſhmen on board the privateer. I requeſted to know for what I was to be flogged—their anſwer was because I did not heave to when they fired the firſt ſhot. I aſked him if the captain of an Engliſh ſhip was to give chaſe to him if he would heave to the firſt ſhot? he anſwered he would not, but it was an American b—— place to do it. However by the interceſſion of the Engliſhmen on board his veſſel and my being unwell, I was releaſed from the puniſhment. They then overhauled my papers and ſearched the veſſel, broke open the cheſts, &c. belonging to myſelf and the ſupercargo, and ſtole every thing they thought would be of any ſervice to them, inſomuch that I have not a ſhirt to put on my back; they hauled off my old jacket, trouſers, ſtockings, and ſearched even my ſhoes for papers."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Porto Rico, April 25.

"I have arrived in this port about 20 minutes ago. The owner of the privateer who took me has juſt been on board; I aſked him what he was going to do with me after bringing me into this place, when I was bound to a French port? His anſwer was, to condemn veſſel and cargo, becauſe I had on board Engliſh nankeens. I then aſked him if he would be ſo kind as to let me have my own venture? He anſwered my venture was as good a prize as the cargo; and informed me I could ſtay on board no longer than this night, but that to-morrow morning I muſt go on ſhore. So that what I ſhall do, God only knows."

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Maſter, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogſheads and in caſes of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for ſale with two pair four pound cannon, and one pair 12lb. carronades.

may 29 3

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *May 29.*

Yeſterday arrived the brig Lovely Laſs, captain Thompſon, 32 days from Madeira. Whilſt captain Thompſon lay there, the ſhip Sarah, of Boſton, arrived from Algiers, laſt from Gibraltar, having on board the crew of the Creſcent frigate, who were returning home. The captain of the Sarah informed captain Thompſon, that juſt off Madeira, he was fired at by a privateer, under Engliſh colours, but he ſuppoſed ſhe was French, from their calling to him in broken Engliſh to heave to. He accordingly ſlacked his courſe, but the privateer, in coming up, ſtill continued firing, and ordered him to hoiſt out his boat and come along ſide. This he refuſed to do, but told the privateerſman that if he would come along ſide HIS veſſel, he would ſhew him his papers and give him all neceſſary ſatisfaction. Upon this the privateer diſcharged a broadſide into the ſhip, which did no other damage than cutting ſome of the rigging. The guns of the Sarah were ſoon brought to bear, and ſhe returned the ſalute with as warm a broadſide, which the privateer not liking altogether, thought it moſt prudent to ſheer off.

The vapourings of poor *Surgo* ut proſim and his party remind one of the Baloonift who, aſcending in his machine, with the pompous motto, "*ſic itur ad aſtra*," was preſently dropped upon the *earth* and ſhattered to pieces.

"Riſe," cries Bache, "ere it be too late"—Riſe, and redreſs your wrongs: But ah! he cries in vain. The cruel ſtate of his party reſembles that of a wounded ſerpent; which, in attempting to aſcend a precipice, is hurled continually lower. Not all the malice of all ill ſtars combined, can raiſe again his powers to that "bad eminence," whence towering virtue lately hurled them. If Bache is ever exalted, it will be to the ſtation of Prometheus, where the excruciating vulture of public ſcorn, "*tundens immortale jecur*," will amply puniſh the diſgrace and injuries heaped on his country, by the venality, perfidy and malice of a baſe and unnatural miſcreant.

An unhappy man put a period to his exiſtence a few days ſince, in a fit of deſpair, by taking Laudanum. The frequency of ſuicides and murders, is become an abundant and diſtreſſing ſource of lamentation. Theſe are the firſt fruits of French principles—the natural and inevitable emanations of that philoſophy, which teaches us to ſubſtitute paſſion for reaſon, and a viſionary and fantaſtic compound of atheiſm vanity and vice, for a pure and rational morality. Before we knew the contaminating influence of theſe corrupt diſciples, we were a free, a virtuous and a happy people. Here man raiſed not his callous hand againſt himſelf—much leſs againſt his neighbor. But alas! *quæ domus tam ſtabilis?*——After corrupting our virtue, by the malign influence of their manners and principles the ſtep was ſhort to undermining our freedom. The magnanimous conſtancy of a *few* in reſiſting their wiles alone ſaved us. In order to remain ſecure from future aſſaults, we muſt be called back to our primitive purity. A people whoſe manners and principles are looſe and corrupt, can never long enjoy freedom. Virtue is the only *ſolid* foundation for liberty and happineſs.

"*Tho' fortune's blackeſt ſtorms rage on his houſe,*
The man whoſe pious ſoul reveres the Gods,
Aſſumes a confidence, and juſtly; for
The good at length obtain the meed of virtue:
But th' unholy wretch, ſuch is his nature,
Never can be happy."

All hiſtory teaches us, that no extenſive conqueſt can be long maintained by violence and oppreſſion: the whole art of the moſt ſucceſsful conquerors has accordingly been exerted in preventing the conquered from realizing any eſſential change in their habits, manners, laws, religion and government. Every deviation from this policy, has eventually produced inſurrections changes, and oftener more fatal conſequences to the victor. The caſe of the *Helots* is an inſtance peculiarly in point: and the continual ſtate of alarm and apprehenſion with which they revenged their oppreſſions on their conquerors, are a ſtrong evidence of the danger of carrying the right of conqueſt to unnatural lengths. So long as man continues the ſlave of his paſſions, ſo long will his nature remain repugnant to that rule of morality which commands oblivion of injuries. No nation has more terribly ſuffered than France, from the operation of revenge, animated into fury by inſufferable extortions and oppreſſions. The *Sicilian Veſpers*, and various other incidents, at an earlier period of her hiſtory, as well as ſince, hold out to her the moſt frightful warnings of the danger into which ſhe has, notwithſtanding, again plunged herſelf, of counting too much on the depreſſion of a vanquiſhed foe. From the very nature of man, it is impoſſible that her incautious and oppreſſive policy, can fail of drawing down upon her devoted head, a retribution tremendous and ſevere; this day of judgment is liable to procraſtination by the operation of various cauſes; but the longer the hour of retribution is put off, the more heavily will the vengeance fall. Judging from paſt experience, her conqueſts muſt very ſpeedily be diſſipated. Acquiſitions ſo extenſive, have rarely been long maintained. The immenſe empire raiſed by Philip of Macedon, in a very few years, vaniſhed like a dream. The extenſive inroads of the barbarians, were ſoon put a ſtop to, and terminated in many inſtances, in their own ſubjugation. All paſt experience confirms the fact, that re-action againſt ambition and rapacity, is as natural and inevitable as the as the return of a pendulum in its vibrations.—At times, indeed, this re-action is rendered ſo remote, by the intervention of incidental cauſes that the connection is loſt to inattentive minds: In the inſtance of France, there is every ground to believe this will not be the caſe. So rapid and incautious has been her *marche victorieuſe*, that ſhe has not waited to confirm one ſtep, before ſhe has advanced with another: this added to the unexampled rapacity and oppreſſion exerciſed over all her conqueſts, her prepoſterous vanity, in impoſing her own motley creed, her uncouth code, and her diſguſting and offenſive manners, upon the miſerable victims of her ambition; all conſpire to enſure the rapid recoil of juſt and rigorous revenge. Her immenſe coloſſal fabric of conqueſt, reared on the ruins of humanity and reaſon; that monſtrous and ill connected form, whoſe gigantic ſtrides, diſdaining all conſtraint, ſhe is now ſeeking to direct acroſs "the main of waters," requires a leſs feeble ſhock to overturn it, than is generally imagined. Framed by accident, and adapted only to the temporary uſe of moonſhine tyrants, the firſt rude blow muſt ſcatter the *diſjunCta membra*, and the firſt loud ſtorm diſſolve them, like the fleeting fabric of a viſion.

"*Ye good oppreſt, ye noble few,*
Who here unbending ſtand beneath life's preſſure,
Yet bear up a while, & what your bounded view
(Which only ſaw a little part) deem'd evil,
Is no more."

MR. FENNO,

The juſtice due to the Britiſh government for the promptneſs and equity of their deciſions on American claims, when ſupported by proper documents, induces me to requeſt you to ſtate in your paper the following caſe:

In January laſt I tranſmitted a claim for a loſs on a quantity of Flour, which being deſtined to a French port then declared to be in a ſtate of blockade, was taken and the flour ſold at a Britiſh port. This buſineſs was referred to the gentlemen to whom caſes of this deſcription are agreed to be referred and on the 15th February, (not much more than a month from the day of the Packet leaving New-York) an award iſſued in my favor.

Whenever the French government give me the opportunity I ſhall with pleaſure give them equal credit—but alas! where are the grounds for ſuch an expectation—if I look to the diſpatches from our Commiſſioners, ſhall I find it there? *A Merchant of Philadelphia.*

MR. FENNO,

The following note was received this morning from the Author of the Poem, entitled "THE ALIENS;" *with a requeſt, that it ſhould be publiſhed, to prevent the trouble of application.*

Your's, reſpectfully, *J. O.*

MR. ORMROD will be ſo good as not to deliver any more copies of the poem entitled "THE ALIENS." It was a haſty production, and committed to the preſs on the ſpur of the occaſion. I am adviſed, in a manner too delicate and intereſting to be neglected, that, this performance merits a reviſal; and will bear the delay of a few weeks.

Your very humble ſervant,

H. MARSHALL.

May. 29th, 1798.

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the Clerk having received information of the indiſpoſition of the SPEAKER, and of his being unable to attend his duty, announced it to the houſe, and on motion of Mr. D. FOSTER, the members preſent proceeded to the choice of a Speaker *pro tempore*, when Mr. DENT was choſen, by a large Majority, there being 51 votes for him, and only two or three ſcattering votes for four or five other members. Mr. DENT took the chair accordingly. The following reſolution was propoſed by Mr. HARPER.

"*Reſolved that it is expedient to ſuſpend all Commercial Intercourſe between the United States and the French Republic, or her poſſeſſions, until an adjuſtment of the exiſting differences between the two powers ſhall be effected.*"

At the requeſt of Mr. M'DOWELL this reſolution was ordered to lie upon the table till to-morrow. The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on a report of the Committee for the protection of Commerce and the Defence of the Country, propoſing an arrangement in one corps of the Marines who are or ſhall be engaged in the ſervice of the United States, and by annexing them to the exiſting Military Eſtabliſhment; to conſiſt of a Major, and ſuitable commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, 500 privates and the neceſſary muſicians, which was agreed to, & a bill ordered to be reported accordingly. The houſe afterwards went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Poſt Office and Poſt Road Law, on which they ſpent the remainder of the ſitting, and had leave to ſit again.

The following Ticket is propoſed to the ſubſcribers to the Permanent Bridge over Schuylkill, at the Election to be held at the State Houſe on 31ſt may inſtant at 10 o'clock in the morning:

PRESIDENT,
Richard Peters.

DIRECTORS,

John Perot	*John Dunlap*
Mathew McConnell	*Samuel Blodget*
William Sheaff	*John Dorſey*
William Bingham	*Nathan Sellers*
Joſeph Anthony	*John Miller S. C.*
Robert Ruſſton	*David Evans junr.*

TREASURER,
Richard H. Morris.

may 29 d3t

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		DAYS.
Ship Nancy, Joy,	London	
Manchester, Baker	Liverpool	
Brig Lovely Laſs, Thompſon	Madeira	32
Clariſſa, Brewton	Boſton	12
Sch'r Poll, Huggins	Jeremie	
Yeatman, Crane,	St. Jago de Cuba	
Fair American, Simpſon,	N. Carolina	4
Regulator, Doe	do.	4
Thomas, Tatem	do.	4
Two Siſters, Aldridge	do.	4
Hazard, Weſtcott	do.	4
Sloop Patriot, Maſon,	do.	4

At the Fort.

Ship Harmony, Willington	Jamaica
Schr. Friends, Burton	Havanna
Ranger, Green	do

CLEARED.

Brig Peter, Henſon	Hamburgh
Molly, Bray	Alexandria
Lydia Tupper, Freeman	St. Andrews Nova Scotia
Mars, Barſton	New Bedford
Schr. Hope, Herbet	New York
Weymouth, Allen	do
Sloop Mary, L'Hommedieu	do
Maria, King	do
Eliza, Barnard	Nantucket

The ſchr. Triton, Thornton, from Gonaives to this port, is taken by the St. Albans, man of war, and ſent for Halifax, and the ſloop Dolphin, Holt, from Leogane to this port is captured and ſent into Port au Prince, papers gone to the Mole for trial.

New-York, May 28.

ARRIVED, DAYS.

Ship Jeanes, ——, Savannah	16
Schr. Clara, Hill, Jamaica	22
Sloop ——, Phipps, Charleſton	11

The ſchr. Clara, capt. Hill, from Savannah-la-Mar, ſays, the brig William, of Boſton, capt. Demich, loſt ſeveral hands while ſhe lay at the harbor of Blue-Fields, in Jamaica. He was very ill but recovered and ſailed the 2d of May for Boſton.

Laſt evening the remainder of the convoy arrived here, viz.

The Ships Alliance, Wood—America, Mallaby—Severn, Goodrich—Diſpatch, Carpenter—and Swan, Woodham—all from Liverpool; having left the St. Albans' yeſterday morning, on their way to Boſton with the ſhip Delight, of that port.—Paſſed the Charleſton veſſels off the Capes of Virginia, and off the entrance of the Delaware, the ſhips Chatterer, Manchester and the armed ſhip Nancy of Boſton, all for Philadelphia.

Off the Capes of Virginia, the St. Albans' captured an armed ſchooner, with "Philadelphia" lettered on her ſtern, ſuppoſed to be a French privateer, ſhe having juſt before fired a gun at a brig from Little-York—after which, ſhe hoiſted the American flag and ran down into the fleet.

Boſton, May 23.

Arrived, Ship Britannia, Beale, Surinam, 22 days. Left there ſhip Mary, Cuſhing for Boſton; ſnow Hope, *Reed*, do; ſchr. Heſter, Delano, for do. brig Pacific Trader, Seymour, for do. in 2 days; ſhip Thomas, Chalkley, for Philadelphia; brig Experiment, Heſs, do. brig Betſey, Moody, for Alexandria, laſt faom Cayenne, having ſold a great part of his cargo to the French government for bills on the government of Surinam, which refuſed to pay them having no funds of the French in poſſeſſion; brig Rebecca, Fenner, for Providence; ſhip Eugen Green, Brown, for do. brig Friends, Conklin, New-York; brig Sally, Hodgkins, New-London; brig Hannah, Jeffers, do. brig Roſanna, Archer, Salem; ſchr. Diamond, Reading, do. brig Hannah, Follanſbee, Haverhill; ſloop Townſend, Campbell, of Wiſcaſſet, for New-York. The Governor of Surinam, has granted convoy to ſuch Dutch veſſels as are capable of mounting guns, and manning their ſhips.—April 28, was boarded by the Engliſh frigate Scipio, who very ſtrictly examined capt. B's papers, broke open ſeveral letters and after a detention of 4 hours, permitted to proceed.

American produce remarkably low—ſalt fiſh from 12 to 16 dls. per hhd. Horrings, 3dls. beſt beef 12 and 13; beſt Pork, 22 and 25: Boards 20 dls. m. Shingles ½ and 2 m.—Dry goods remarkably plenty and cheap.

Charleſton, May 15.

Capt. Hooper has brought from Philadelphia, 1800 ſtond of arms, with their accoutrements, and a quantity of cartridges, for the uſe of the militia of this ſtate.

There were ſix ſquare-rigged veſſels to the Southward of the bar laſt evening; capt. Hooper ſpoke one, which is from Leghorn, eight weeks out; there appeared to be two ſhips; the remainder brigs.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) May 22.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

The Sicilian peaſantry have riſen in rebellion againſt their lords; and claſſical groves reſound, rather with the bray of the revolutionary clarion, than with the "amorous deſcant" of the nightingale.

It is ſaid, by the French, that the *new* government of Rome is a tranſcript of the ancient diſcipline of that city. It may be governed by *nominal* conſuls and prætors, but Julius Cæſar and Cicero, could they be invoked from the ſhades, would groan at beholding ſuch a traveſtie of the Auguſtan age.—In the Pope's coffers two millions were found, to gratify the rapacity of the French robbers. This ſum was purloined and tranſmitted to gen. Berthier, the bold Robinhood of his banditti. Moſt of the ſacred conclave have been ſeized and ſent priſoners to Avignon. Grave and inoffenſive prieſts are the peculiar objects of the malice of a Frenchman. After ſtriving to blot out the ſun of righteouſneſs from the world, it is only proceeding in character to degrade the adherents to religion. To a furious jacobin the purple robes of authority and the pure veſtments of the prieſt are equally hateful.

In the Batavian republic another *new* conſtitution is projecting. Under the direction of French *maſter* workmen, it is aſtoniſhing with what facility forms of government may be manufactured. They can make a code, as eaſily as one of their tailors can make a coat. A declaration of rights may be made in the ſame time that is required to ſew on a button.

Ten Britiſh ſhips of war are on the American coaſt, in queſt of the cruiſers from France. The reign of depradation is nearly over; captain Kid will ſoon be taken and hanged. If modern government ſhould adopt the policy of Alfred, all concerned in French privateering, and robbery upon the high ſeas would be ſeized and executed, as the *common enemies of mankind.*

☞ The 1ſt Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will meet on the Parade in uniform, next THURSDAY at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ The 2d Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade on THURSDAY next, at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, at 3 o'clock P. M. The troopers are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, and pay ſtrict attention to be in complete uniform.

ABRAHAM SINGER, capt.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

☞ The troop will parade on THURSDAY next, at 3 o'clock P. M. in Walnut ſtreet, near Schuylkill, in complete uniform; the gentlemen will be punctual. JOHN MORRELL, capt.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber,

88 caſks CLARET
72 do. do. of a ſuperior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Musgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-ſtreet.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Caſks
Sweet Oil of a ſuperior quality, in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle
Sauterne
Iriſh Market
Macarty and
Medoc
WINES in Caſes
Entitled to Drawback.
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.

may 29. coſtf

TO BE SOLD, LET,

Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Two Story Stone Houſe, and lot or piece of ground, in Potts Town, in the county of Montgomery. The houſe is in good repair, and the lot made into a uſeful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the ſituation is high and healthy and one of the beſt for any kind of buſineſs in the town, poſſeſſion will be given immediately—for terms apply to *William Nichols*
No. 117, Race ſtreet.

may 29 3

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDEN, Maſter,

A good new veſſel, ſails well—Lying at Clifford's Wharf, will ſail about the ten'h next month, a conſiderable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or paſſage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 56, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the firſt fall veſſels to this port.

may 29 dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18, §

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfully received.
may 19 d3w

FOR SALE.
A neat Country House,
THREE and a half miles from the city, on the Wissahicon road, with seventeen and a half acres of land, half in orchard and half in grass.——Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co. in Dock-street, or to the subscriber at Mount Pleasant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premises.
Jonathan Williams.
N. B. If not sold before the first of June, it will not be for sale during the season.
may 19 §1J

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-street.
may 17 §

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER's
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G.R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*
State of Maryland, }
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

For Sale,
A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.
april 16 12wtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.
Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ship Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amsterdam,
2 boxes Siamois
3 do. Haarlem Stripes
3 do. Checks, No. 2
9 do. Sealing Wax
Cream Cheese in prime order for exportation
1 hhd. Hogs Bristles, 1st quality
2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Glue, and
12 chests first quality Red Crust
ALSO,
Just Received, via Baltimore, &c.
50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Oznabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Hessins
25 bales Polish do. suitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Hessans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madrass Handkerchiefs
1 sheet Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindseys
250 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 chests plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 chests Looking Glasses, assorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor cases
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 sides upper and soal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port
A few quarter casks Sherry } WINES
60 cases White
200 boxes Claret
80 boxes Capers
300 small boxes Russia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 casks Roll Brimstone
40 kegs yellow stone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogsheads Madder
1 chest assorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 chests Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
00 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fishing and blocking Twine
2 chests Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of stone pickling Pots
4 boxes of English Chariot and Chariot Harness, with plated ornaments in complete setts for 2, 4, or 6 horses, also Whips, Spurs, &c.
The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are suitable for the East-India market, and will be sold at reasonable prices and at the usual credit, by
PRATT & KINTZING,
april 16. tf12t No. 95, North Water-street.

The following Certificates of
FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:
3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.
8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.
3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No 10199.
20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.
For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,
Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.
For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.
JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. 6w

The following Certificates of Shares
IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.
Daniel Neal Lister.
may 1 *d6w

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 370 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Country Residence.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.
There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.
The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.
THE Subscribers being the six persons first named in the Letters Patent, issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth, by virtue of the Act of General Assembly of the 16th ult. for incorporating the Company—hereby give notice agreeable to the 3d section of the said law, that they have appointed, and hereby request a meeting of the subscribers at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, on the thirty first day of this instant May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in the said 3d section, which is hereafter published for the information of the Stockholders.
Richard Peters,
John Perott,
Matthew M'Connell,
William Sheaff,
George Bickham,
William Nichols.
Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.
Section 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the six Persons first named in the Letters Patent, shall as soon as conveniently may be after sealing the same, give notice in two or more public News Papers in Philadelphia, one whereof shall be in the German Language of a time and place by them to be appointed, not less than thirty days from the time of issuing the first notice, at which time and place the said subscribers shall proceed to organize the said Corporation, and shall choose by a majority of votes of the said subscribers by ballot, to be delivered in Person or by Proxy, duly authorized—one President, twelve Directors, one Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until other officers shall be chosen, and may make such bye-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, as shall be necessary for the well ordering the affairs of the said company: Provided always, that no person shall have more than fifty votes at any election or in determining any question arising at such meetings whatever number of shares he or she be entitled to, and that each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him or her held under the said number.

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles
FOR SALE.
THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place. It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some responsible person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.
William Hill Wells,
Dagsborough, state of Delaware.
april 28. 22w4w

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Bastas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzics	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. d2w 3aw2w

20 Dollars Reward.
RUN away, last night, from the Subscriber, living in York Town, Pennsylvania, a German Servant man, named John Nicholas Kolb, a taylor by trade about 30 years of age and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown curled hair, and nearly bald on his head, had on a blue Surtout coat with a silk velvet cape and a dark blue coat with steel buttons, a green mixtured cloth jacket, cloth colored thickset pantaloons a new rorum hat, cloaded cotton stockings and calf-skin shoes with strings. He is a good scholar in the German tongue and speaks English; it is likely he may lurk in and about the city of Philadelphia as he has acquaintances there.
Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal so that his master can have him again, shall have the above reward paid by me,
Thomas Ozwenr.
may 23 *d1w

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front-street.
HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.
may 23 d2w

30 Dollars Reward.
THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke open last night, and several pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a set figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 South Front-street.
may 23 d2w

A few boxes of Umbrellas
To be Sold cheap—by
Mordecai Lewis.
may 17 d2w

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM
april 2 §

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, fattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone Sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 32w8